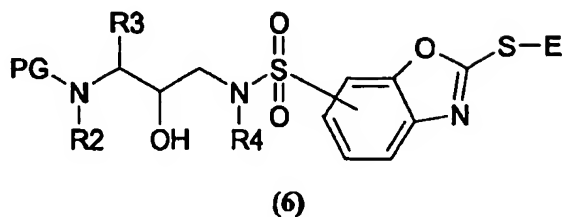


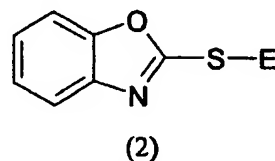
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## CLAIMS

1. A method for preparing a compound of formula (6),

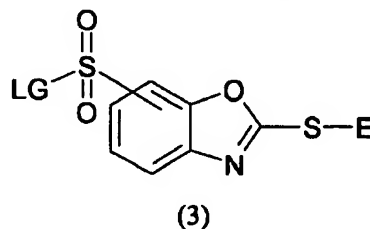


and salts, stereoisomeric forms, and racemic mixtures thereof, characterized in that said method starts from a compound of formula (2),



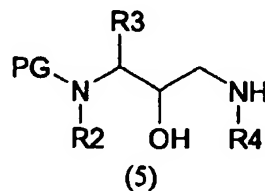
wherein E is an electrophilic moiety;

transforming compound of formula (2) into a compound of formula (3),



wherein LG is a leaving group; and

reacting compound of formula (3) with a compound of formula (5),



wherein

PG is a protecting group;

R<sub>2</sub> is hydrogen or C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl;

25 R<sub>3</sub> is C<sub>3-7</sub>cycloalkyl, aryl, Het<sup>1</sup>, Het<sup>2</sup>, or C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl optionally substituted with C<sub>3-7</sub>cycloalkyl, aryl, Het<sup>1</sup>, or Het<sup>2</sup>; wherein each C<sub>3-7</sub>cycloalkyl, aryl, Het<sup>1</sup>, and Het<sup>2</sup> may be optionally substituted with one or more groups selected from oxo, C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyloxy, C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl,

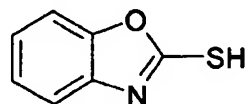
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C<sub>1-6</sub>alkylsulfonyl, aminosulfonyl, amino, C<sub>1-6</sub>alkylcarbonylamino, hydroxyC<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl, cyano, C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyloxycarbonyl, aminocarbonyl, halogen or trifluoromethyl, wherein each amino may be mono- or disubstituted with C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl;

**R<sub>4</sub>** is selected from the group comprising hydrogen, C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyloxycarbonyl, carboxyl, aminocarbonyl, mono- or di(C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl)aminocarbonyl, C<sub>3-7</sub>cycloalkyl, C<sub>2-6</sub>alkenyl, C<sub>2-6</sub>alkynyl, or C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl optionally substituted with one or more substituents each independently selected from aryl, Het<sup>1</sup>, Het<sup>2</sup>, C<sub>3-7</sub>cycloalkyl, C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyloxycarbonyl, carboxyl, aminocarbonyl, mono- or di(C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl)aminocarbonyl, aminosulfonyl, C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl-S(=O)<sub>t</sub>, hydroxy, cyano, halogen and amino optionally mono- or disubstituted where the substituents are each independently selected from C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl, aryl, arylC<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl, C<sub>3-7</sub>cycloalkyl, C<sub>3-7</sub>cycloalkylC<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl, Het<sup>1</sup>, Het<sup>2</sup>, Het<sup>1</sup>C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl and Het<sup>2</sup>C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl; and

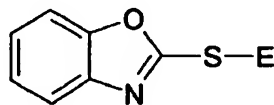
**t** is zero, one or two.

2. A method according to claim 1 for preparing a compound of formula (6), characterized in that said method comprises the steps of:  
alkylating a compound of formula (1)



(1)

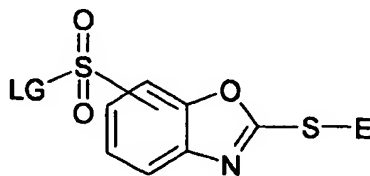
resulting into a compound of formula (2);



(2)

wherein **E** is a C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl;

reacting compound of formula (2) with a sulfonation agent, resulting in a compound of formula (3);

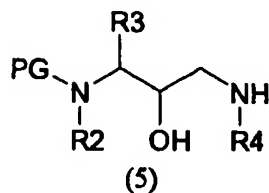


(3)

wherein **LG** is a leaving group; and

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coupling compound of formula (3) with a compound of formula (5).

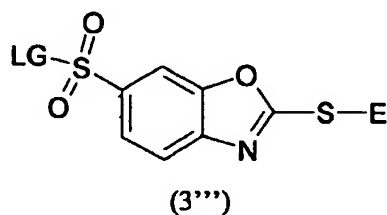


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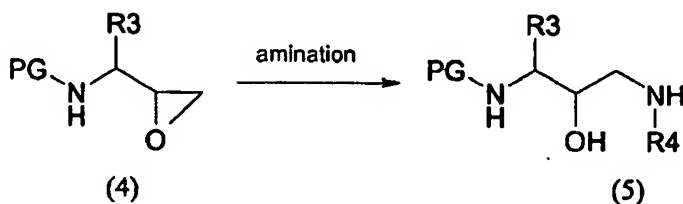
wherein **PG** is a protecting group; and

wherein **R<sub>2</sub>**, **R<sub>3</sub>**, and **R<sub>4</sub>** are as claimed in claim 1.

3. A method according to any one of claims 1 to 2, characterized in that compound of formula (3) is a compound of formula (3''').

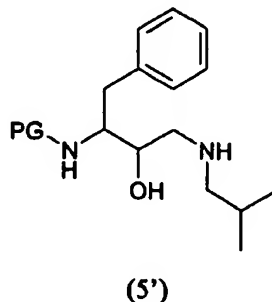


4. A method according to any one of claims 1 to 3, characterized in that compound of formula (5) is obtained by amination of an epoxide-containing compound of formula (4), and the amination reagent is H<sub>2</sub>N-R<sub>4</sub>, wherein R<sub>4</sub> is as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 3.



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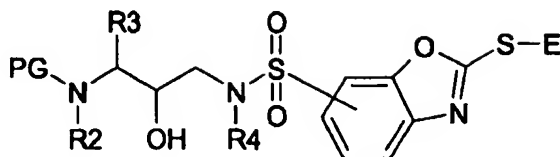
5. A method according to any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein compound of formula (5) is compound of formula (5').



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6. A compound having formula (6)



(6)

and salts, stereoisomeric forms, and racemic mixtures thereof, characterized in that **PG**, **R<sub>2</sub>**, **R<sub>3</sub>**, **R<sub>4</sub>**, and **E** are as defined in any one of claims 1 to 5.

7. A compound according to claim 6, characterized in that

**R<sub>2</sub>** is hydrogen;

**R<sub>3</sub>** is arylC<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl, arylmethyl, or phenylmethyl;

**R<sub>4</sub>** is unsubstituted C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl or C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl substituted with one or more substituents selected from aryl, Het<sup>1</sup>, Het<sup>2</sup>, C<sub>3-7</sub>cycloalkyl and amino optionally mono- or disubstituted where the substituents are selected from C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl, aryl, Het<sup>1</sup> and Het<sup>2</sup>.

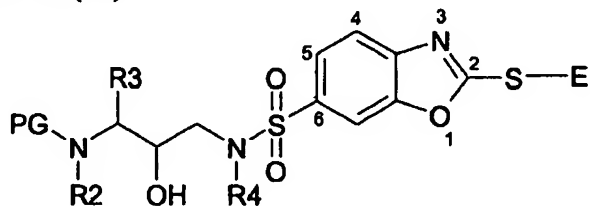
8. A compound according to any one of claims 6 to 7, characterized in that

**R<sub>2</sub>** is hydrogen;

**R<sub>3</sub>** is phenylmethyl; and

**R<sub>4</sub>** is isobutyl.

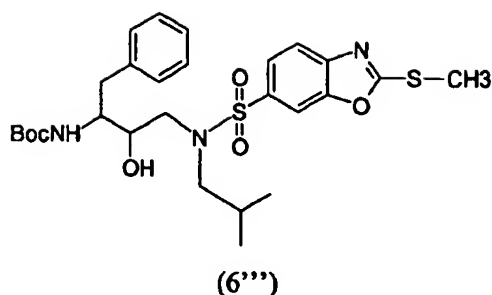
9. A compound according to any one of claims 6 to 8, characterized in that the compound has formula (6'').



(6'')

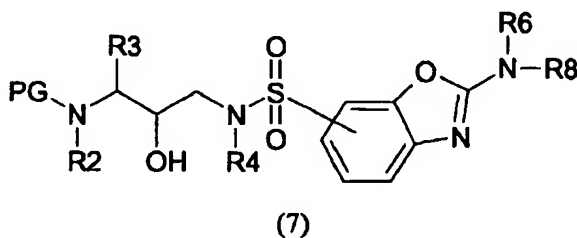
10. A compound according to any one of claims 6 to 9, characterized in that the compound has formula (6''').

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11. A compound according to any one of claims 6 to 10, characterized in that said  
 5 compound is in the form of a salt selected from trifluoroacetate, fumarate, chloroacetate  
 and methanesulfonate.

12. A method for preparing a compound of formula (9), wherein said method comprises  
 the methods according to any one of claims 1 to 5, characterised in that said method  
 10 further comprises  
 aminating compound of formula (6) to obtain compound of formula (7), wherein



15

$R_6$  is hydrogen, hydroxy,  $C_{1-6}$ alkyl,  $Het^1C_{1-6}$ alkyl,  $Het^2C_{1-6}$ alkyl, amino $C_{1-6}$ alkyl  
 whereby the amino group may optionally be mono- or di-substituted with  $C_{1-4}$ alkyl;

$R_8$  is hydrogen,  $C_{1-6}$ alkyl, or  $-A-R_7$ ;

$A$  is  $C_{1-6}$ alkanediyl,  $-C(=O)-$ ,  $-C(=S)-$ ,  $-S(=O)_2-$ ,  $C_{1-6}$ alkanediyl- $C(=O)-$ ,  
 20  $C_{1-6}$ alkanediyl- $C(=S)-$  or  $C_{1-6}$ alkanediyl- $S(=O)_2-$ ; whereby the point of attachment to  
 the nitrogen atom is the  $C_{1-6}$ alkanediyl group in those moieties containing said group;

$R_7$  is  $C_{1-6}$ alkyloxy,  $Het^1$ ,  $Het^1oxy$ ,  $Het^2$ ,  $Het^2oxy$ , aryl, aryloxy,  $C_{3-7}$ cycloalkyl,  
 or optionally mono- or disubstituted amino; and

in case  $-A-$  is other than  $C_{1-6}$ alkanediyl then  $R_7$  may also be  $C_{1-6}$ alkyl,  
 25  $Het^1C_{1-4}$ alkyl,  $Het^1oxyC_{1-4}$ alkyl,  $Het^2C_{1-4}$ alkyl,  $Het^2oxyC_{1-4}$ alkyl, aryl $C_{1-4}$ alkyl,  
 aryloxy $C_{1-4}$ alkyl or amino- $C_{1-6}$ alkyl; whereby each of the amino groups in the  
 definition of  $R_7$  may optionally be substituted with one or more substituents selected  
 from  $C_{1-4}$ alkyl,  $C_{1-4}$ alkylcarbonyl,  $C_{1-4}$ alkyloxycarbonyl, aryl, arylcarbonyl,  
 aryloxycarbonyl,  $Het^1$ ,  $Het^2$ , aryl $C_{1-4}$ alkyl,  $Het^1-C_{1-4}$ alkyl or  $Het^2C_{1-4}$ alkyl; and

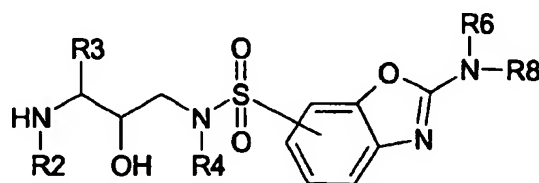
30  $-A-R_7$  may also be hydroxy $C_{1-6}$ alkyl; and

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$R_6$  and  $-A-R_7$  taken together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached may also form  $Het^1$  or  $Het^2$ ;

deprotecting compound of formula (7) to obtain compound of formula (8),

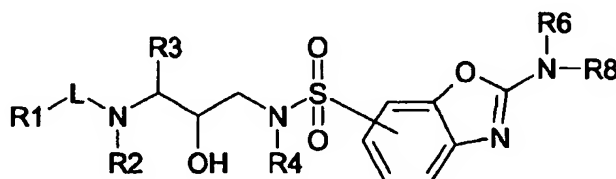
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(8)

coupling a radical of formula  $R_1-L-$  to obtain compound of formula (9),

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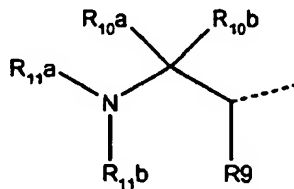


(9)

and  $N$ -oxides, salts, stereoisomeric forms, racemic mixtures, prodrugs, esters and metabolites thereof, wherein

15

$R_1$  is selected from the group comprising hydrogen,  $C_{1-6}$ alkyl,  $C_{2-6}$ alkenyl, aryl $C_{1-6}$ alkyl,  $C_{3-7}$ cycloalkyl,  $C_{3-7}$ cycloalkyl $C_{1-6}$ alkyl, aryl,  $Het^1$ ,  $Het^1C_{1-6}$ alkyl,  $Het^2$ ,  $Het^2C_{1-6}$ alkyl; and  $R_1$  may also be a radical of formula (10)



(10)

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$R_9$ ,  $R_{10a}$  and  $R_{10b}$  are, each independently, hydrogen,  $C_{1-4}$ alkyloxycarbonyl, carboxyl, aminocarbonyl, mono- or di( $C_{1-4}$ alkyl)aminocarbonyl,  $C_{3-7}$ cycloalkyl,  $C_{2-6}$ alkenyl,  $C_{2-6}$ alkynyl or  $C_{1-4}$ alkyl optionally substituted with aryl,  $Het^1$ ,  $Het^2$ ,  $C_{3-7}$ cycloalkyl,  $C_{1-4}$ alkyloxycarbonyl, carboxyl, aminocarbonyl, mono- or di( $C_{1-4}$ alkyl)-aminocarbonyl, aminosulfonyl,  $C_{1-4}$ alkylS(O)<sub>i</sub>, hydroxy, cyano, halogen or amino optionally mono- or disubstituted where the substituents are each independently selected from  $C_{1-4}$ alkyl, aryl, aryl $C_{1-4}$ alkyl,  $C_{3-7}$ cycloalkyl,  $C_{3-7}$ cycloalkyl $C_{1-4}$ alkyl,  $Het^1$ ,  $Het^2$ ,  $Het^1C_{1-4}$ alkyl and

25

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Het<sup>2</sup>C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl; whereby R<sub>9</sub>, R<sub>10a</sub> and the carbon atoms to which they are attached may also form a C<sub>3-7</sub>cycloalkyl radical;

when L is -O-C<sub>1-6</sub>alkanediyl-C(=O)- or -NR<sub>12</sub>-C<sub>1-6</sub>alkanediyl-C(=O)-, then R<sub>9</sub> may also be oxo;

- 5           R<sub>11a</sub> is selected from the group comprising hydrogen, C<sub>2-6</sub>alkenyl, C<sub>2-6</sub>alkynyl, C<sub>3-7</sub>cycloalkyl, aryl, aminocarbonyl optionally mono- or disubstituted, aminoC<sub>1-4</sub>alkylcarbonyloxy optionally mono- or disubstituted, C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyloxycarbonyl, aryloxycarbonyl, Het<sup>1</sup>oxycarbonyl, Het<sup>2</sup>oxycarbonyl, aryloxycarbonylC<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl, arylC<sub>1-4</sub>alkyloxycarbonyl, C<sub>1-4</sub>alkylcarbonyl, C<sub>3-7</sub>cycloalkylcarbonyl, C<sub>3-7</sub>cycloalkyl-  
10 C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyloxycarbonyl, C<sub>3-7</sub>cycloalkylcarbonyloxy, carboxylC<sub>1-4</sub>alkylcarbonyloxy, C<sub>1-4</sub>alkylcarbonyloxy, arylC<sub>1-4</sub>alkylcarbonyloxy, arylcarbonyloxy, aryloxycarbonyloxy, Het<sup>1</sup>carbonyl, Het<sup>1</sup>carbonyloxy, Het<sup>1</sup>C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyloxycarbonyl, Het<sup>2</sup>carbonyloxy, Het<sup>2</sup>C<sub>1-4</sub>alkylcarbonyloxy, Het<sup>2</sup>C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyloxycarbonyloxy or C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl optionally substituted with aryl, aryloxy, Het<sup>2</sup> or hydroxy; wherein the substituents on the amino  
15 groups are each independently selected from C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl, aryl, arylC<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl, C<sub>3-7</sub>cycloalkyl, C<sub>3-7</sub>cycloalkyl  
C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl, Het<sup>1</sup>, Het<sup>2</sup>, Het<sup>1</sup>C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl and Het<sup>2</sup>C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl;

- R<sub>11b</sub> is selected from the group comprising hydrogen, C<sub>3-7</sub>cycloalkyl, C<sub>2-6</sub>alkenyl,  
20 C<sub>2-6</sub>alkynyl, aryl, Het<sup>1</sup>, Het<sup>2</sup> or C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl optionally substituted with halogen, hydroxy, C<sub>1-4</sub>alkylS(=O)<sub>n</sub>, aryl, C<sub>3-7</sub>cycloalkyl, Het<sup>1</sup>, Het<sup>2</sup>, amino optionally mono- or disubstituted where the substituents are each independently selected from C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl, aryl, arylC<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl, C<sub>3-7</sub>cycloalkyl, C<sub>3-7</sub>cycloalkylC<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl, Het<sup>1</sup>, Het<sup>2</sup>, Het<sup>1</sup>C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl and Het<sup>2</sup>C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl;

- 25           whereby R<sub>11b</sub> may be linked to the remainder of the molecule via a sulfonyl group; and

- L is selected from the group comprising -C(=O)-, -O-C(=O)-, -NR<sub>12</sub>-C(=O)-, -O-C<sub>1-6</sub>alkanediyl-C(=O)-, -NR<sub>12</sub>-C<sub>1-6</sub>alkanediyl-C(=O)-, -S(=O)<sub>2</sub>-, -O-S(=O)<sub>2</sub>-, -NR<sub>12</sub>-S(=O)<sub>2</sub> whereby either the C(=O) group or the S(=O)<sub>2</sub> group is attached to the  
30 NR<sub>2</sub> moiety; whereby the C<sub>1-6</sub>alkanediyl moiety is optionally substituted with a substituent selected from hydroxy, aryl, Het<sup>1</sup>, and Het<sup>2</sup>;

          R<sub>12</sub> is hydrogen, C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl, C<sub>2-6</sub>alkenyl, arylC<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl, C<sub>3-7</sub>cycloalkyl, C<sub>3-7</sub>cycloalkylC<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl, aryl, Het<sup>1</sup>, Het<sup>1</sup>C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl, Het<sup>2</sup>, Het<sup>2</sup>C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl;

          R<sub>2</sub> is hydrogen or C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl;

- 35           R<sub>3</sub> is C<sub>3-7</sub>cycloalkyl, aryl, Het<sup>1</sup>, Het<sup>2</sup>, or C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl optionally substituted with C<sub>3-7</sub>cycloalkyl, aryl, Het<sup>1</sup>, or Het<sup>2</sup>; wherein each C<sub>3-7</sub>cycloalkyl, aryl, Het<sup>1</sup>, and Het<sup>2</sup> may be optionally substituted with one or more groups selected from oxo, C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyloxy, C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl,

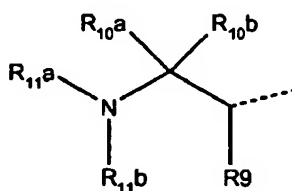
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C<sub>1-6</sub>alkylsulfonyl, aminosulfonyl, amino, C<sub>1-6</sub>alkylcarbonylamino, hydroxyC<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl, cyano, C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyloxycarbonyl, aminocarbonyl, halogen or trifluoromethyl, wherein each amino maybe mono- or disubstituted with C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl;

- R<sub>4</sub>** is selected from the group comprising hydrogen, C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyloxycarbonyl, carboxyl, aminocarbonyl, mono- or di(C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl)aminocarbonyl, C<sub>3-7</sub>cycloalkyl, C<sub>2-6</sub>alkenyl, C<sub>2-6</sub>alkynyl, or C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl optionally substituted with one or more substituents each independently selected from aryl, Het<sup>1</sup>, Het<sup>2</sup>, C<sub>3-7</sub>cycloalkyl, C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyloxycarbonyl, carboxyl, aminocarbonyl, mono- or di(C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl)aminocarbonyl, aminosulfonyl, C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl-S(=O)<sub>t</sub>, hydroxy, cyano, halogen and amino optionally mono- or disubstituted where the substituents are each independently selected from C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl, aryl, arylC<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl, C<sub>3-7</sub>cycloalkyl, C<sub>3-7</sub>cycloalkylC<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl, Het<sup>1</sup>, Het<sup>2</sup>, Het<sup>1</sup>C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl and Het<sup>2</sup>C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl; and

**t** is zero, one or two.

13. The method according to claim 12, wherein **R<sub>1</sub>** is a radical of formula (10)



(10)

- R<sub>9</sub>**, **R<sub>10a</sub>** and **R<sub>10b</sub>** are, each independently, hydrogen, C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyloxycarbonyl, carboxyl, aminocarbonyl, mono- or di(C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl)aminocarbonyl, C<sub>3-7</sub>cycloalkyl, C<sub>2-6</sub>alkenyl, C<sub>2-6</sub>alkynyl or C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl optionally substituted with aryl, Het<sup>1</sup>, Het<sup>2</sup>, C<sub>3-7</sub>cycloalkyl, C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyloxycarbonyl, carboxyl, aminocarbonyl, mono- or di(C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl)-aminocarbonyl, aminosulfonyl, C<sub>1-4</sub>alkylS(O)<sub>t</sub>, hydroxy, cyano, halogen or amino optionally mono- or disubstituted where the substituents are each independently selected from C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl, aryl, arylC<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl, C<sub>3-7</sub>cycloalkyl, C<sub>3-7</sub>cycloalkyl-C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl, Het<sup>1</sup>, Het<sup>2</sup>, Het<sup>1</sup>C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl and Het<sup>2</sup>C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl;

- whereby **R<sub>9</sub>**, **R<sub>10a</sub>** and the carbon atoms to which they are attached may also form a C<sub>3-7</sub>cycloalkyl radical;

**R<sub>11b</sub>** is hydrogen, C<sub>3-7</sub>cycloalkyl, C<sub>2-6</sub>alkenyl, C<sub>2-6</sub>alkynyl, aryl, Het<sup>1</sup>, Het<sup>2</sup> or C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl optionally substituted with halogen, hydroxy, C<sub>1-4</sub>alkylS(=O)<sub>t</sub>, aryl, C<sub>3-7</sub>cycloalkyl, Het<sup>1</sup>, Het<sup>2</sup>, amino optionally mono- or disubstituted where the



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substituents are each independently selected from C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl, aryl, arylC<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl, C<sub>3-7</sub>cycloalkyl, C<sub>3-7</sub>cycloalkylC<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl, Het<sup>1</sup>, Het<sup>2</sup>, Het<sup>1</sup>C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl and Het<sup>2</sup>C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl; whereby R<sub>11b</sub> may be linked to the remainder of the molecule via a sulfonyl group;

5 t is zero, one or two;

L is -C(=O)-, -O-C(=O)-, -NR<sub>12</sub>-C(=O)-, -O-C<sub>1-6</sub>alkanediyl-C(=O)-, -NR<sub>12</sub>-C<sub>1-6</sub>alkanediyl-C(=O)-, -S(=O)<sub>2</sub>-, -O-S(=O)<sub>2</sub>-, -NR<sub>12</sub>-S(=O)<sub>2</sub> whereby either the C(=O) group or the S(=O)<sub>2</sub> group is attached to the NR<sub>2</sub> moiety; whereby the C<sub>1-6</sub>alkanediyl moiety is optionally substituted with a substituent selected from  
10 hydroxy, aryl, Het<sup>1</sup>, and Het<sup>2</sup>;

R<sub>12</sub> is hydrogen, C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl, C<sub>2-6</sub>alkenyl, arylC<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl, C<sub>3-7</sub>cycloalkyl, C<sub>3-7</sub>cycloalkylC<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl, aryl, Het<sup>1</sup>, Het<sup>1</sup>C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl, Het<sup>2</sup>, Het<sup>2</sup>C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl; and

R<sub>4</sub> is hydrogen, C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyloxycarbonyl, carboxyl, aminocarbonyl, mono- or di(C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl)aminocarbonyl, C<sub>3-7</sub>cycloalkyl, C<sub>2-6</sub>alkenyl, C<sub>2-6</sub>alkynyl, or C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl  
15 optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from aryl, Het<sup>1</sup>, Het<sup>2</sup>, C<sub>3-7</sub>cycloalkyl, C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyloxycarbonyl, carboxyl, aminocarbonyl, mono- or di(C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl)-aminocarbonyl, aminosulfonyl, C<sub>1-4</sub>alkylS(=O)<sub>2</sub>, hydroxy, cyano, halogen and amino optionally mono- or disubstituted where the substituents are selected from C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl, aryl, arylC<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl, C<sub>3-7</sub>cycloalkyl, C<sub>3-7</sub>cycloalkyl-C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl, Het<sup>1</sup>, Het<sup>2</sup>, Het<sup>1</sup>C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl  
20 and Het<sup>2</sup>C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl.

14. The method according to any one of claims 12 to 13, wherein one or more of the following restrictions apply:

R<sub>1</sub> is hydrogen, Het<sup>1</sup>, Het<sup>2</sup>, aryl, Het<sup>1</sup>C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl, Het<sup>2</sup>C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl, arylC<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl,  
25 more in particular, R<sub>1</sub> is a saturated or partially unsaturated monocyclic or bicyclic heterocycle having 5 to 8 ring members, which contains one or more heteroatom ring members selected from nitrogen, oxygen or sulfur and which is optionally substituted, or phenyl optionally substituted with one or more substituents;

R<sub>2</sub> is hydrogen;

30 L is -C(=O)-, -O-C(=O)-, -O-C<sub>1-6</sub>alkanediyl-C(=O)-, more in particular, L is -O-C(=O)- or -O-C<sub>1-6</sub>alkanediyl-C(=O)-, whereby in each case the C(=O) group is attached to the NR<sub>2</sub> moiety;

R<sub>3</sub> is arylC<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl, in particular, arylmethyl, more in particular phenylmethyl;

R<sub>4</sub> is optionally substituted C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl, in particular unsubstituted C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl or  
35 C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from aryl, Het<sup>1</sup>, Het<sup>2</sup>, C<sub>3-7</sub>cycloalkyl and amino optionally mono- or disubstituted where the substituents are selected from C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl, aryl, Het<sup>1</sup> and Het<sup>2</sup>;

R<sub>6</sub> is hydrogen or methyl; and

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$R_8$  is hydrogen or methyl.

15. The method according to any one of claims 12 to 14, wherein

$R_1-L$  is  $Het^1-O-C(=O)$ ,  $Het^2-C_{1-6}alkanediy-O-C(=O)$ ,  $aryl-O-C_{1-6}alkanediy-$   
 5  $C(=O)$  or  $aryl-C(=O)$ .

16. The method according to any one of claims 12 to 15, wherein

$NR_6R_8$  is amino, monomethylamino or dimethylamino.

10 17. The method according to any one of claims 12 to 16, wherein

$R_1$  is a  $Het^1$ , or a  $Het^1C_{1-6}alkyl$ , and

$L$  is  $-O-C(=O)-$ ;

$R_2$  is hydrogen;

$R_3$  is phenylmethyl;

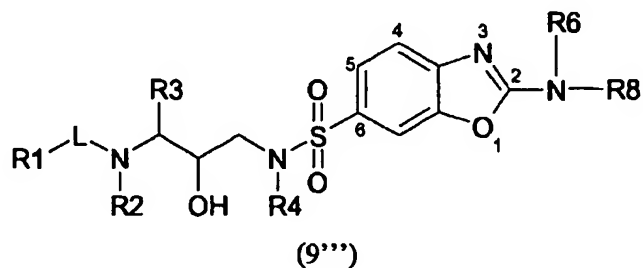
15  $R_4$  is isobutyl;

$R_6$  is hydrogen; and

$R_8$  is hydrogen or methyl.

18. The method according to any one of claims 12 to 17, wherein compound (9) has

20 formula (9''').



19. The method according to any one of claims 12 to 18, characterized in that  
 25 compound of formula (9) is in the form of a salt selected from trifluoroacetate, fumarate, chloroacetate and methanesulfonate.

20. Use of a compound as claimed in any of claims 7 to 11 as an intermediate for preparing a retrovirus protease inhibitor of formula (9).

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